Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836. NUMBER 35

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

Communications, and Letters on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

From the American Magazine.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

From the Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the abolition of Capital Punishment, we extract their arguments against the infliction of death for the crime or murder. The report is well written, and urges the abolition of laws of blood, chiefly on the sensible and sustainable ground, that they do not conduce to that end which was proposed in enacting them,—the prevention of crime.

'There remain for our consideration the crime of Murder, and to this crime it is supposed by some that the punishment of death should be affixed, even though it should be dispensed with in all other cases. The object of punishment is the security of society by the prevention of crime. If society have the right to take away life in any case, nothing but an absolute necessity can justify the exercise of that right; and such absolute necessity, if clearly made out, would justify capital punishment in any other case as well as in that of murder. The experience of Great Britain proves that the threatened penalty of death cannot prevent or essentially deminish the frequency of such crimes as horse stealing, house breaking, shop lifting, forgery, or even simple larceny. If the terrour of such a punishment be not sufficient to deter from lesser crimes, much more certain is it that it cannot prevent murder, to which the guilty must be drawn by much more powerful temptations, or impelled by much more violent passions, and which is therefore much less under the control of any reasonable calculation of consequences. The fear of being burned to death when such was the law, could not prevent a timid girl from preparing, concealing, or passing to others a few white-washed farthings; it is not to be expected that the remote and uncertain chance of death, in a much milder form will prevent him whose heart is steeled to the requisite degree of hardness from the commission of murder. A punishment confessedly ineffectual for the suppression of comparatively trivial offences, cannot be necessary, because it cannot be competent, to suppress a degree of crime so far beyond its power.

'We punish the murderer to make the lives of others more secure. Let us not then punish him by taking away his life, for that will defeat our object—that will make life less secure by breaking down its greatest safeguard, its *sanctity*, if the expression may be used—the natural horrour which every man feels at the idea of the violent extinction of another's life, until, by frequent repetition, it becomes familiar to his mind, and ceases to excite the same emotion. If the spectacle or knowledge of an execution, tends to deter from murder, the effect would be much heightened by repeating it every day. Suppose by an arrangement with foreign nations all the criminals condemned in all the courts of the old world could be brought within this Commonwealth, and executed in its different towns throughout the next year. Does any one believe that such is the moral effect of these exhibitions, that capital crimes would be less frequent after the expiration of that period than before? Is it not a more reasonable conclusion that the value of human life would be so cheapened in the eyes of the spectators of such a lavish waste of it, that capital crimes, and particularly murder, would be fearfully multiplied, and almost in the ratio of the executions? If a thousand executions would produce this most miserable effect, one execution would produce much more than a thousandth part of it, since the first execution that a man witnesses gives a much severer shock to his moral sense, and inflicts a deeper and more lasting injury upon his character than any ten or twenty scenes of the same sort that he may witness afterwards.

'When the law punishes murder by death, it gives a legal sanction to the unholy passion of revenge, one of the most frequent motives of murder. It sets an example of revenge pushed to its farthest possible extent. It does all it can to justify murder in revenge of a great wrong, for it holds up the spectacle of a life violently taken away—taken away too, without an absolute and apparent necessity, and with this infernal feature peculiar to the transaction, that whereas most private murders are committed in the heat of blood, and without much deliberation on the nature of the act or its consequences, society perpetrates its revenge with a cool and deliberate malignancy, and after years of forecast and calculation. By so doing it becomes the model for the individual who makes himself the avenger of his own wrongs—the murderer. By so doing, it blunts the virtuous sensibilities, dissipates the wholesome prejudice if it be a prejudice—let us rather call it a universal instinct, implanted in us for the wisest purposes, which makes the unsophisticated heart regard with awe and horrour the violent extinction of life—a feeling a thousand fold more effectual for the security of human life than all human legislation, actual or possible, could be. Let the law then cease to counteract its own objects, and let it rather teach that great lesson which pure Christianity, sound philosophy, and the instinctive dictates of our better nature concur in teaching, that the life of man is something sacred—not to be violated by human hands—rightfully to be taken away only by Him who gave it.

'It has sometimes been imagined, that the Mosaic and ante-Mosaic laws upon this subject are still binding upon Christian communities, and that, therefore, capital punishment for this crime cannot be done away with. If the great antiquity of these laws is supposed to prove their universal obligation, let us go back farther to an adjudication of divine wisdom in a case much more ancient than any of them, the case of the first murderer, Cain, upon whom a mark was set, not that he might be capitally punished, but purposely to prevent such a catastrophe, lest men finding him should slay him.—Coeval with the law referred to, and promulgated with quite as many indications of an intention to render it universally obligatory, is the regulation forbidden animal food to be eaten with its juices, in the manner now practised by all christian nations, yet no Christian has any scruples about regarding this as a local and temporary ordinance, although it it is one of the few provisions expressly retained by the Committee of the Apostles when they declared the Mosaic ritual generally to be abolished. As a part of the same system, resting upon the same grounds, and meant for all that we can discover to have the same duration, the law of Moses punished with death a silent infringement of the prescribed rest of the Sabbath, and authorized also a parent to put to death a disobedient child. So well satisfied are we all that the change in the whole condition and fundamental construction of society has abrogated these provisions of the Jewish law, that while the whole community acknowledges their divine origin, a Jew who should carry into effect these precepts of his religion among us, would be tried, convicted and executed for the crime of murder—a murder too, which, if the Mosaic law on this and collateral subjects is still in force, it was his duty to commit; and from which as a pious and conscientious profession of his ancient religion, he could not excuse himself.

'Let those who believe that the ante-Mosaic and Mosaic law of murder is still in force, recollect what that law is, and they will be among the first to disclaim it. It introduced no new principle of action, but merely for wise reasons growing out of the then existing state of society, sanctioned the indulgence of private revenge. The avenger of blood, without judge or jury, upon his own personal responsibility executed the law. How would intelligent men receive proposition to re-enact, in the present state of civilization, a code so liable to the grossest abuses? These laws were framed to meet the wants of a rude society, and should cease, as for the most part they have ceased, with the condition to which they were suited. In the imperfect organization and irregular action of the Jewish Government though most of the period of its independent existence, it was necessary that the execution of the law against murder should be lodged in hands where interest and the passion of revenge would ensure that it should not remain a dead letter. Such was the situation of the avenger of blood, his bad passions were allowed full scope in this instance for though them only could the violated majesty of the law be vindicated. Upon the known and uniform principles of human nature he must have been a most efficient judge in his own cause, executor of his own decrees, and swift and indefatigable pursuer and destroyer of his victim.

'The Impossibility of any *secure* perpetual imprisonment left those barbarous ages without any eligible substitute for capital punishments. This, the only valid plea in excuse of that savage practice, has long been done away.'

By the proposed Act, the crime of murder is to be punished with solitary imprisonment for life. The following section sets forth the manner in which the civil condition of the guilty person will be affected by his punishment. While yet alive, he will be blotted out, as it were, from the book of life—from the roll of living men. Instead of being hanged, buried, and forgotten, he will remain, perhaps for half a century, an awful example of enduring retribution for long-past crime.

'Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That when any person shall hereafter be convicted of the crime of murdsr, all contracts of whatever nature to which the person so convicted shall be a party, shall be affected, changed, or annulled, in the same manner as they severally would have been by the death of the person so convicted. The bands of matrimony between the husband or the wife, as the case may be, and the person so convicted, shall be dissolved; the person so convicted shall cease to have any title to or interest in his own estate, real and personal, and the same shall be treated, be disposed of, and descend, in all respects as if his actual death had taken place on the day when he was convicted as aforeshid; and all power and authority of whatever nature which he might lawfully have or exercise over any other person or persons, shall from and after his conviction as aforesaid, cease and determine as if he were dead.'

REMARKS OF MR. SHEPLEY,

Upon the occasion of the presentation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, respecting the Northeastern Boundary of Maine,

In the Senate, March 23.

Mr. Shepley said: I do not intend to enter upon the discussion of the subject of these resolutions at present. I have two reasons for declining to do so. I am troubled by an infirmity of voice, which will prevent it; and I should decline doing so out of respect to my State. for I perceive that the resolutions are to be transmitted to the Governor of Maine, and I do not wish to attempt to commit her to any course respecting this matter. I prefer that she should act upon it before I indicate any course respecting it. The remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) call for a few words from me. I shall not enter upon a history of the Northeastern Boundary; but it will be fresh in the recollection of the members of this body, that the Senate advised the Executive to negotiate anew respecting it, after the award, so called, of the King of the Netherlands had been communicated to the Senate. In accordance with such advice, a new negotiation had been opened, and it seemed to be well understood that the award had been entirely set aside;—and thereby the right of the parties had been placed upon precisely the same foundation upon which they rested before the treaty of Ghent. Before the treaty, it appeared, from the correspondence of the Ministers, that Great Britain sought to obtain by cession the disputed territory, or a part of it. Having been informed that our Ministers were not clothed with power to cede it, the commission was instituted under that treaty. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that the evidence to prove our right ought to have been entirely satisfactory, and the claim of Great Britain I regard as most unjust, and as set up under the most extraordinary circumstances. I do not understand that Great Britain, or the Province of New Brunswick, is in the actual possession of the disputed territory in the manner that seems to be supposed. There has been no surrender on the part of Maine of any actual possession which she had before the treaty of Ghent. As I have before observed, the rights of the parties are now both, as to jurisdiction and possession, precisely what they were before that treaty; and so are the actual possessions, so far as I am informed. Maine has surrendered nothing, nor has she agreed that this Government should surrender any thing belonging to her.

In regard to the resolutions, the first proposes a speedy settlement of the controversy. Maine certainly would not be likely to object to that; it could not but be most desirable to her to have the question settled as early as possible, in a manner that would give to her all her just rights. The delay has been great in bringing the negotiation to a favorable termination; and the course pursued in regard to it has not been in all respects precisely as I could have desired; but I am not informed of any just cause for imputing blame to the Executive, that it has not been brought to a close before this time.

The second resolution, if I understand it, proposes an agency from this Government to have the guardianship and control of the disputed territory, pending the negotiation, for the preservation of the property upon it. It is certainly desirable to prevent trespasses upon that territory. And it may be that the State of Maine may consent to such an agency as is proposed, if it can be arranged with her consent, and can be under her direction. But I cannot believe that she ever will consent that this Government or any other shall, without her consent, attempt to exercise a jurisdiction or control where she rightfully exerciser it. It is for my own State, and not for me, to decide upon her proper course in relation to this matter. I will only repeat, that no one can be more sensible of the injustice of the claim set up against my own State than I am.

***

Burning of the Treasury Office.—We copied yesterday, a paragraph from the Baltimore American, respecting the arrest of an individual, charged with being concerned in the burning of the Treasury buildings at Washington, three years ago. The New-York Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday, furnishes further particulars.

Since his (the individual referred to) apprehension, his wife has also been arrested in Sussex county, (N. J.) on a warrant granted by Judge Baldwin, at Philadelphia, to which city she has been conveyed for examination touching her knowledge of the affair. Three persons were concerned in the crime, to which they were instigated by an individual filling a high station in society, Judge Temple, who committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence in Rutland, Vermont, in consequence of a discovery having been made that he had defrauded the United States Treasury to an immense amount, by means of forged claims for revolutionary pensions. Finding that his fraud must inevitably be discovered, he engaged these persons, under a promise of a large reward, to commit the arson, in the hope that the fire would destroy every trace of his guilt. In this, however, he was disappointed; the most valuable papers and vouchers of the Treasury Department were rescued from the flames, and amongst them the proofs of his delinquency.

Upwards of a year ago, one of the incendiaries was arrested at Syracuse, N. Y. by a police officer of Newark, N. J. on a charge of forgery, committed on three of the banks at Philadelphia; but on his way to that city he contrived to elude the vigilance of the officer and made his escape. Knowing, however, that he must eventually be retaken, he made a virtue of necessity and voluntarily surrendered himself, under hope of pardon, to secure which, he communicated to the police all the circumstances in relation to the burning of the Treasury office at Washington, admitting that he was *particeps criminis*, and through his exertions, the actual incendiary and his other accomplice have been apprehended, and are now on their way to Washington.

***

From the N. H. Patriot.

Mr. Hubbard's Speech. We bespeak for Mr. Hubbard's remarks on the Abolition Question, which we have this week transferred to our columns, a dilligent and attentive persual.—They will be found amply deserving the careful consideration, which we trust their length will deter no one from bestowing. The following complimentary notice, by a Virginian, is extracted from the Globe of March 8:

A southern man, and a slave holder, residing in the midst of a dense slave population, who occupied a place in the gallery of the Senate chamber on yesterday, listened with great satisfaction and corresponding interest, to the manly, disinterested, and truly patriotic remarks of the honorable Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, on the slave question. Taking into consideration that Mr. Hubbard is a northern man, the representative of a non-slaveholding State, surrounded with abolitionists, and charged with the presentation of a petition from a portion of his immediate constituents, whatever fell from him should be regarded, as it was as strongly indicative of the true northern feeling and northern policy on the question of domestic slavery, as it exists in the southern States, and in that respect, was most conciliatory, appropriate, and gratifying. This able and most acceptable speech, published, as the writer hopes it will be, in pamphlet form, and extensively circulated throughout the southern States, will, in his opinion, go farther to subdue the excited sensibilities of southern men, than all the speeches heretofore delivered, or to be delivered, during the present Congress; and connected with the effect already produced by the dispersion of the Utica Convention, and Governor Marcy's message, cannot fail to be crowned with the happiest results.

Mr. Hubbard stated truly, and as he told us, from actual observation, that between the blacks and the whites, the bond and the free, reared up together in the same families, the bonds of good will and affectionate regard are strong and indissoluble; and no man parts with a faithful domestic but upon compulsion, and with deep regret; that southern slaves are a superior order of beings, and maintain a higher grade in civilized society, than the squalid, self-debased, and loathsome free man of color; that this superiority is seen and felt throughout the land, and so much so, that to tell a slave *"he is as mean as a free negro,"* is by himself regarded a term of the most humiliating reproach; and coming from one in his own condition, resented as an insult of the grossest kind. Pity it is, that with Mr. Hubbard's disposition to deal justly towards his southern brethren, and the power his situation gives him to disabuse the northen fanatics, and disarm them of their most annoying weapons, he had not had it in his power to go farther into the history of domestic slavery, as it actually exists, and pourtrayed, as an eye witness, the condition of our superannuated slaves, provided as they are with comfortable habitations; all their reasonable wants not only supplied, but in fact anticipated by the kindness of a family, he is no longer able to serve, and if free, would be subjected to a state of want and misery. He might have painted, with a close resemblance to the original, the hoary-headed grandsire with his pastoral crook and faithful dog, superintending the care of his master's flocks, and the morals of the younger branches of his race, and by all regarded and respected, as the oracle and patriarch of the family. He might have painted the ancient grandmother, in her attire of snow-white cap and apron, supervising the nursery of our children, and Queen of the poultry yard, respected, caressed, and cherished by a numerous family, black and white, and with unfeigned affection—from which endearing relations he or she would not be separated for all the fascinations which the love of liberty inspires. He might have painted those happy beings in sickness and death, and told the enemies of their race, whose ministering hand it was that plied the renovating cordial, watched over life's last struggle, and attended the rude bier that bore them to the grave!—He might have painted the young men and women, with cheerful glee and the song of the lark, toiling in their vocation *"the live long week,"* without murmur or complaint, happy that on the Sabbath, or other usual holiday, the Sunday attire may be put on, to strut and gallant, and be gallanted; and he might have painted an interesting group of nappy-headed urchins, with their flaxen-haired compeers, all *"hale fellows well met,"* engaged in indiscriminate gamboling and uproar from the rising to the sitting of the sun, and admonished the fanatics that these were ties too sacred for their sacrilegious touch, and that the principles of human rights, the laws of God and civilized society, would be more outraged in the breaking of those ligaments asunder, than in drawing them still more closely together; that is to say, in the actual condition of the country.

***

The following appointments by the President, in addition to those alluded to in another column, have been confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Robert R. Reid, to be Judge of the United States for East Florida—J. A. Cameron, do, for West Florida—Jas. Webb, do, South Florida—John Forsyth, Jr. to be Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama—Thomas W. Oldfield, to be Consul for Lyons, in France—Richard P. Waters, to be Consul for the Island of Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat.

***

Homicide by a Female.

Mr. Hill, a confectioner in Columbus, was shot dead by a female on the 24th ult. He and another person named Albian, were on an excursion a little way in the country, and having some champaigne with them, they stopped at a house on the road, kept by a Mrs. Bevy, and requested her to lend them a tumbler with which to drink it. She refused saying that she kept her tumblers for her own liquor, and shut the door with the deceased outside. He then drew a pistol and fired into the upper part of the door, and afterwards forced it open by a kick. On this, Mrs. Bevy stepped to the door, with a musket loaded with Buckshot, and shot him in the head, eleven shot entered his temple, eye and forehead. He died immediately. Mrs. Bevy left the premises, and although a warrant had been issued, and diligent search made for her, she had not been apprehended.

***

The speech of Col. Benton upon the Expunging resolutions, is the most argumentative, powerful, and eloquent speech we ever read, nor have we ever risen from the persual of any thing which conferred the same amount of heartfelt satisfaction. No wonder that Mr. Webster after listening to the thrilling and startling facts, which presented his own and the conduct of his infamous compeers in shades as dark as Erebus, should have asked leave of absence [illegible] require at least ten days to breathe and recover from the tremendous, overflowing, overwhelming torrents of condemnation which was poured out for three successive days upon his guilty conduct. We regret, deeply regret our inability to present this masterly effort to our readers; this its extreme length, entirely preludes us from doing. The following brief extract is eloquence itself:

"No, sir! our true remedy lies in the knife, with which we are to cut out; in the fire, with which we are to burn out; in the potential cautery, with which we are to extirpate the brand which has been stamped upon the first patriot of the age, for the most glorious action of his life. Expunge is the word, and expunge is the remedy. None of your reversals, repeals, recisions. annullings, or vacatings; but let our Secretary bring the manuscript journal to his desk; open it in the presence of an assembled Senate and of attending multitudes, and encircling the odious sentence with lines as black as its own injustice, let him inscribe upon its face the indelible decree: "EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE." Yes, sir; expunge is the word. It is the only one that befits the occasion. It is the only one that can render adequate justice to that man who has done more for the human race than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of times. It is true, the word bears hard upon the Senate; it implies great misconduct in them; it amounts to a reproach. But let us hear nothing of that. Let us have no posthumous appeals to the comity and dignity of the Senate. Comity and dignity! Where were they during that prolonged denunciation of one hundred days, when this fell sentence of condemnation, like poison in the sick air, hung suspended over the pale face of the country, and over the devoted head of the President? when history was ransacked and language was tortured, to find examples and epithets infamous enough and odious enough to paint his crimes? when every furious passion, bursting from its long confinement in the bosom; came ranging through this hall, crying vengeance upon the wicked destroyer of his country, and shame upon every collored slave that took his part? Where were comity and dignity then?—Trampled under foot in the hot pursuit after the devoted victim! Banished from this floor: and not from this floor only, but from those galleries, where the satellites of the Bank assembled every day to applaud the assailants, and to hiss the defenders of the President, and to triumph in the impunity which the benevolence of the majority accorded to their insolence. Expunge is a severe remedy, but it is a just one. It reflects reproach, but the fault is not ours, but of those who compel us to use it. Let us go on, then, and neither compromise for difficulties, nor despair for failures. If we fail now, let us try again. If we continue to fail, and have to retire before the good work is accomplished, let us transmit and bequeath it to the democracy of America. Let us give it to the aged sire, that he may hand it down to his heir—to the matron, that she may deliver it to her manly son—to the young mother, that she may teach her infant babe to suck in the avenging word EXPUNGE, with the life-sustaining milk which it draws from her bosom."—N. H. Patriot.

* * *

The following narrative (being an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, who has politely permitted its publication) of the deplorable massacre of Major Dade and his companies, though, in substance, not materially different from accounts already published of that disaster, is more detailed, and contains descriptions of new and affecting incidents. It was taken down by an officer of the Army at Tampa Bay, from the mouth of Rawson Clark, one of the three soldiers, who escaped and returned desperately wounded to that post.—Port. Adv.

"We did not fairly get away from here (Fort Brooke) until about noon on the 23d of December. There were two companies, (Capts. Gardiner and Fraser's) of 50 men each. Our officers were, Major Dade commanding, Capts. Gardiner and Fraser, 2d. Lieuts. Bassinger and Keyes of the 2d, and 2d Lieuts. Henderson and Mudge of the 3d Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Gatlin. We were at first much retarded by our field piece, which was drawn by oxen. They gave out, however and we left it three or four miles from this place, and it overtook us that night with a serviceable team of horses. We had also a light wagon. We camped the first night at Little Hillsboro' R.,—the second at Big Hillsboro', where we found a steer that had been killed a day or two before, and the bridge mostly burnt down. It was still on fire, and looked as if it might have been set on fire two days before. The third night we encamped 15 or 16 miles on the other side of the river,—and on the fourth at Big Withlacoochee, where the bridge was partially destroyed, seemingly having been set on fire some time previous. In the morning, by mending it a little, we got our wagon and canon over, and got over ourselves. On the fifth night, (27 Dec.,) we encamped at a watering place which Lt. Mudge called the Round Clay Sink, on the right hand side of the road, four miles to the north of the Little Withlacoochee R. Up to this time, nothing in particular had occurred.—We had partially entrenched ourselves every night except the first, by falling trees and arranging them about us, so that by laying behind them, they might afford us some little defence. We had always posted six sentinels on a relief 100 yards and more out and around us. Major Dade was particular in not letting us straggle off, or race in a disorderly manner after water, &c. Still we had until this afternoon seen no fresh signs of Indians, and that was of three just as we passed the last river; and it was the gen- [illegible] runners who had been sent to Fort King. The officers and men were in fine spirits, and I should judge, apprehended no danger. Capt. Fraser in particular, was always riding about in the most cheerful mood, taking small parties with him, scouring the woods and hammocks sometimes for a mile and more off, calling to and running the dogs, &c. Yet we always took the precaution to examine hammocks carefully before marching through them. Our negro interpreter Louis (a great scoundrel, I knew him well,) said all along there was no danger, and that we should not be molested by the Indians. He repeatedly went off alone in the woods to hunt for signs, but always said he could find none. On the 27th he left us about 8 in the morning, and I should think did not join us again until 2 or 3 in the afternoon. On the morning of the 28th we made an early start, all in fine spirits, expecting on the next afternoon to reach Fort King. We had proceeded about four miles, were moving in double file, column of route, a little straggling. An advanced guard of 15 or 20 men were ahead, Major Dade and the officers chiefly between it and the head of the column. Capt. Gardiner, Dr. Gatlin, and I think Lt. Basinger, were in or near the rear.—I was next to the leading file of the right wing, (head of column.) It was 8 o'clock. Suddenly I heard a rifle shot in the direction of the advanced guard, and this was immediately followed by a musket shot from that quarter. Capt. Fraser had rode by me a moment before in that direction. I never saw him afterwards.—I had not time to think of the meaning of these shots, before a volley as if from a thousand rifles was poured in upon us from the front, and all along our left flank. I looked around me, and it seemed as if I was the only one left standing in the right wing. Neither could I, until several other vollies had been fired at us, see an enemy,—and when I did, I could only see their heads and arms peering out from the long grass far and near, and from behind the pine trees. The ground seemed to me an open pine barren—no hammock near that I could see. On our right, and a little to our rear, was a large pond of water some distance off. All around us were heavy pine trees, very open particularly towards the left, and abounding with long high grass.—The first fire of the Indians was the most destructive, seemingly killing or disabling one half of our men. We promptly threw ourselves behind trees, and opened a sharp fire of musketry. I for one, never fired without seeing my man, that is, his head and shoulders:—the Indians chiefly fired laying or squatting in the grass.—Lt. Basinger fired five or six rounds of canister from the canon. This appeared to frighten the Indians, and they retreated over a little hill to our left, one half or three quarters of a mile off, after having fired not more than 12 or 15 rounds. We immediately then began to fell trees, and erect a little triangular breastwork.—Some of us went forward to gather the catridge boxes from the dead, and to assist the wounded. I had seen Major Dade fall to the ground by the first volley, and his horse dashed into the midst of the enemy. Whilst gathering the catridges, I saw Lt. Mudge sitting with his back reclining against a tree—his head fallen, and evidently dying. I spoke to him, but he did not answer. The interpreter Louis, it is said, fell by the first fire. (We have since learned that this fellow shammed dead—that his life was afterwards spared through the intercession of the Chief Jumper, and that being an educated negro, he read all the despatches and letters that were found about the dead, to the victors.)

"We had barely raised our breastwork knee high when we again saw the Indians advancing in great numbers over the hill to our left.—They came on boldly until within a long musket shot, when they spread themselves from tree to tree to surround us. We immediately extended as Light Infantry, covering ourselves also by the trees and opening a brisk fire from cannon and musketry. The former I don't think could have done much mischief, the Indians were so scattered.

"Capt, Gardiner, Lt. Basinger, and Dr. Gatlin, were the only officers left unhurt by the volley which killed Dade. Lt. Henderson had his left arm broken, but he continued to load his musket and to fire it, resting on the stump, until he was finally shot down towards the close of the second attack, and during the day he bravely kept up his spirits and cheered the men. Lt. Keyes had both his arms broken in the first attack; they were bound up and slung in a handkerchief, and he sat for the remaineer of the day, until he was killed, reclining against the breastwork—his head often reposing upon it—regardless of every thing that was passing around him.

"The enemy by degrees surrounded us, and we, who had been behind trees, being uncovered, fled to the breastwork. The cannon was fired in all 49 times. The last round, the canister of which had been lost, was in the piece when she was taken. Lt. Basinger first tended the piece; when he was disabled Capt. G. supplied his place. It is not in my power to say that we did the enemy much mischief. I know well that I killed three men. I fired also 40 or 50 rounds, and never, as I have said, without covering my man, and I am a pretty fair shot.

"Our men were by degrees all cut down.—We had maintained a steady fight from 8 until 2 P. M. thereabouts, and allowing three quarters of an hour interval between the first and second attack, had been pretty busily engaged for more than 5 hours. Lt. B. was the only officer left alive, and he severely wounded. He told me as the Indians approached to lay down and feign myself dead. I looked through the logs and saw the savages approaching in great numbers. A heavily made Indian, of middle stature, painted down to the waist, (corresponding in description with Micanopy) seemed to be the Chief. He made them a speech, frequently pointing to the breastwork. At length they charged into the work;—there was none to offer resistance, and they did not seem to suspect the wounded of being alive—offered no indignity, but stepped about carefully, quietly stripping off our accoutrements and carrying away our arms. They then retired in a body in the direction from whence they came. Immediately upon their retreat, 40 or 50 negroes on horseback galloped up and alighted, tied their beasts and commenced with horrid shouts and yells the butchery of the wounded, together with an indiscriminate plunder, stripping the bodies of the dead of clothing, watches and money, and splitting open the heads of all who showed the least sign of life with their axes and knives, and accompanying their bloody work with obscene and taunting derisions, and with frequent cries of "what have you got to sell?"

"Lt. B., hearing the negroes butchering the wounded at length sprang up and asked them to spare his life. They met him with the blows of their axes and their fiendish laughter.—Having been wounded in five different places myself, I was pretty well covered with blood, and two scrathes that I had received in my head gave to me the appearance of having been shot through the brain, for the negroes, after catching me up by the heels, threw me down, saying "d—n him he's dead enough!" They then stripped me of my clothes, shoes and hat, and left me. After stripping all the dead in this manner, they trundled off the cannon in the direction the Indians had gone, and went away. I saw them first shoot down the oxen in their geer and burn the waggon. One of the other soldiers who escaped says they threw the cannon into the pond, and burnt its carriage also. Shortly after the negroes went away one Wilson, of Capt. G's company, crept from under some of the dead bodies, and hardly seemed to be hurt at all. He asked me to go with him back to the Fort, and I was going to follow him, when, as he jumped over the breastwork, an Indian sprang from behing a tree and shot him down. I then lay quiet until 9 o'clock that night, when De Coney, the only living soul beside myself, and I started upon our journey.—We knew it was nearest to go to Fort King, but we did not know the way, and we had seen the enemies retreat in that direction. As I came out I saw Dr. G. lying stripped amongst the dead. The last I saw of him whilst living was kneeling behind the breastwork with two double barrel guns by him, and he said, "Well, I have got four barrels for them!" Capt. G. after being severely wounded cried out, "I can give you no more orders my lads, do your best!"—I last saw a negro spurn his body, saying with an oath, "that's one of their officers!" (G. was dressed in soldier's clothes.

"My comrade and myself got along quite well until the next day, when we met an Indian on horseback and with a rifle coming up the road. Our only chance was to seperate,—we did so. I took the right and he the left of the road.—The Indian pursued him. Shortly afterwards I heard a rifle shot, and a little after another.—I concealed myself amongst some scrub and Saw Palmetto, and after awhile saw the Indian pass looking for me. Suddenly, however, he put spurs to his horse and went off at a gallop towards the road.

"I made something of a circuit before I struck the beaten track again. That night I was a good deal annoyed by the wolves who had scented my blood, and came very close to me: the next day, the 30th, I reached the Fort."

* * *

From the Hartford Times.

WASHINGTON FEDERAL LETTER WRITERS!

The following letter is from a distinguished gentleman at Washington, who is perfectly conversant on the subject which he treats, and whose statements may be implicitly relied upon. It may be proper to remark that he is not, and never was, a resident of this State, but no man enjoys in a greater degree the confidence of those who know him—by his fellow-citizens and his country, whom he has served in various capacities, and has been honored with important and responsible trusts. We are obliged to him for devoting a leisure moment in exposing the mercenary band employed to traduce and defame the friends of the administration, and give a false glow to the opposition:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, dated March 9, 1836.

My Dear Sir: You will not be surprised to be informed that the scoundrels who furnish the libels and caricatures that emanate from this city, and are published in most of the Whig papers, are the persons who gave seats furnished for them at the expense of the public, in either branch of Congress, and who pretend to sit there as reporters for the National Intelligencer and U. S. Telegraph. Two of these fellows who are permitted to sit in seats directly behind Messrs. Clay and Webster, are John Agg and——Orr. The former is well known as a quondum editor of the National Journal, a newspaper that has long since been defunct, and on which Judge White's 'Son' has been recently engrafted. The latter (Orr) is known as a renegade preacher and speculator, who has travelled through New England as a missionary, to gather funds for pretended charitable objects. They have as their assistants, a fellow by the name of Otis, from Portland, Me. who narrowly escaped 'Lynching' in Virginia, on suspicion of being an incendiary employed by the abolitionists last summer, and a miserable creature by the name of *Brooks*, acting as amenuensis to the former. This latter person is the nominal editor of an abolition whig newspaper, published at Haverhill, Mass. Another writer is a Unitarian minister from Providence, by the name of *Farley*, who takes his position in the gallery of one or the other House, on week days, and peaches at Gales and Seaton's chapel on Sundays.

These, and some of these, furnish the correspondence from Washington, first published in the Baltimore Patriot, the New York Commercial Advertiser, and the Boston Courier.—That they may strengthen each other in the work of falsehood and misrepresentation, they meet after each session, and compare notes;—and it is no uncommon event to see indentically the same falsehood, manufactured from whole cloth, reiterated by apparently three or four different writers in as many papers. It is said that these mercenaries receive for their work of fiction, from one to two dollars for each letter. There is good reason to believe that certain members of Congress have under particular direction, the points which these writers are to misrepresent and falsify!

It is worthy of remark that the same letter writers furnish matter for the nullification newspapers of the South, and the Whig papers of the North, which profess to oppose nullification. The noble and magnanimous course taken by Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, to put a stop to the abolition agitation in Congress, will be long remembered. This agitation was moved in both branches from the moment Calhoun and Preston took their seats (about a fortnight after the session commenced,) and it was commenced with the apparent determination that the whole *South* should be alarmed at the number and the magnitude of the efforts making by a few fanatics at the North. It was soon apparent that Tappan and his followers at the North were acting in perfect concert with Calhoun, Wise, Waddy Thompson, and other Nullifiers. Seeing the knavery that was intended to be practised, Mr. Pinckney, like an honest man, although nominally belonging to the Nullification party, determined to make an effort to calm the troubled waters, by introducing resolutions directing that every petition, and every other matter having relation to the exciting question, should be referred to be reported on by a special committee. As soon as Mr. P.'s intention was known, he was hissed and denounced by Calhoun and others; and the moment he introduced his proposition, the bully, *Wise*, actually hissed him on the floor as a traitor to the South, because he wished to put an end to the agitation.—One of the mercenary writers who furnishes matter for Buckingham's Courier in Boston, calls Pinckney a traitor, for taking ground which every sensible man at the North must admit was perferable to the ground taken by Calhoun. The outrage of the mercenary on the gallant Pinckney was so apparent at the moment, that vile as Buckingham himself is, he felt obliged, in his next subsequent paper, to trade back and disavow the charge of treachery preferred by his correspondent, and he accordingly finds an apology of nearly half a column necessary, to make the *amende honorable*, not to Mr. Pinckney, but to the intelligence and patriotism of his own readers!

I have been thus particular, to show you the character of the vile letter writers, who impose daily on the people of the United States, and who have privileged seats in the Halls of the Legislature of the Union, and who abuse those seates by the most contemptible and miserable misrepresentations.—If the vile creatures had not taken to themselves consequence, by the notice taken of them, there are members of the House of representatives who would have kicked them from their seats; and the clerks of either branch, but for the circumstance that they would have attempted to raise the public sympathy, would have removed them from their positions. No friend of the administration can move, or not move—speak, or not speak, but his acts, either of omission or commission, are made a subject of misrepresentation or ridicule; while the partisans of the opposition, both Whigs and Nullifiers, are represented as patterns of perfection.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 12, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The Legislature adjourned a week ago yesterday. A list of the Acts and Resolves will be given in our next weeks paper. The number of Acts passed at the present session is 250, Resolves [illegible]; so that our readers will perceive that the Legislature have not been idle. How far their labors have been beneficial to the public, we can hardly venture to guess until we examine the Acts themselves. Upon examination of the list, the laws of a public nature will be found to be comparatively few in number. This we like. There should be a positive evil existing or threatened before a law is enacted on any subject; and when a law is once passed it should have a fair trial before it is repealed. We are not in favor of making too many experiments in legislation. But if the Legislature are deserving of approbation for passing so few public laws, we cannot yield it to the Acts of incorporation which far exceed all former example. About one hundred and seventy Acts of incorporation have been passed this year. Most of these Acts contain grants of exclusive privileges, and it would seem that if we went on at this rate much longer we should have little left to grant—and little power or privilege would be left in the hands of the people. These associations are humble and supplicatory when they are asking for charters and privileges, but no sooner are they obtained than they increase rapidly in pride and insolence and talk loudly of vested rights and chartered powers, and privileged immunities. Never under any circumstances should these bodies be placed beyond the control of the Legislature. Confidence must be placed somewhere, and we prefer trusting the whole people rather than a few individuals. If they are unwilling to be subject to the control of the State that very circumstance shews that they ought not to be trusted with uncontrollable powers. We shall grow wise by experience and suffering.

The late Municipal elections in the city of Portland, afford matter of congratulation to the friends of democracy. The federal candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority much diminished from that of last year. It is said that the federalists prevailed only by rejecting legal votes of democratic electors.

The adjournment of the Legislature will enable us to afford our readers a greater variety than our paper has contained for some months past. Congress draws its slow length along, and we find but little matter of general interest in its proceedings.

For a week or ten days past we have had, during most of the time, the warm influences of the sun, which have diminished the quantity of snow, but the earth is bare but in few places. There is a vast body of snow yet on the ground, and fears are entertained that the spring will be an unusually backward one. The scarcity of grain and fodder in this section makes the prospect rather gloomy.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, March 22, 1836.

The rest of the week does not promise much of interest—certainly nothing of great excitement in the political way. The party warfare is principally waged in the House at this time; and the pretence is, the unequal distribution of favors derived from the appropriation Bills.—The Whigs of the Western Wilds think they are as much entitled to maratime fortifications as the people of the seaboard, and to light-houses, ships of war, steam-batteries, and all the paraphernalia of National defence. In short, an appropriation Bill seems to be considered by some worthies of that party as a mere distribution of revenue: and they can't see why they should not all go snacks. They may, if they chuse; and I will teach them how they can do it: They can compete for all contracts for constructing fortifications, supplying ship timber, ordnance, arms, keeping light-houses, or supplying blubber; they may enter the army or navy;—work where work is wanted; fight where fighting is required; and trim lamps where light is desired. But they ought to understand, that in whatever place money is to be appropriated, labor performed, materials supplied, ships or forts constructed, or any services rendered, they are solely for the support, welfare, safety and defence of the whole union.

There is no danger of doing injustice to any portion of the union by denying it the privileges of local expenditure, because no state has a right to claim any such privilege. But there is danger of doing injustice to the whole country, when sectional predilections prevail to prevent any great object of national concernment from being established in the most fit, appropriate and eligible place. Cases of injustice like this sometimes occur, but are in due time remedied. An example, I think, of this kind is presented by the requirement of a great central Naval Depot in Narraganset Bay—a point, conceded by all, as the most eligible and important in the whole country. I hope to see it regarded as such by Congress, and made the chief Depot of the nation.

Senate. Mr. Porter replied to Col. Benton's Expunging speech. What a miserable farce! When a French officer had summoned an Austrian garrison to surrender, and the Commandant was marching out his troops, "Stop, said he, "do let my matrass fire one gun for etiquette?" "With all my heart!" said the polite General. The Whigs took it for granted the same terms were allowed, and Clay ordered his matrass to fire; but his brass swivle only went *half* off! and kicked him over too!

Reis Effendi.

* * *

From the Eastern Argus.

Washington, March 31.

Time has made a few rapid strides towards the consummation of all things, since I have been able to follow his footsteps; as the expediency of retracing them seems somewhat questionable, I shall content myself with endeavoring to keep pace with him in future, till some of the numerous ills that flesh is heir to, leave me in the rear again. I would fain have been witness to the scenes of last week, but as I was not, I shall not undertake to comment much on them. I can only say, I am glad the North Carolina election is concluded, though I think it 'a lame and impotent conclusion;' inasmuch as it was made a party question by the minority, and they were permitted to triumph. I still insist on it, that the mode of conducing contested elections is wrong—a growing evil upon the time of the House at the expense of the Nation, which ought to be remedied. But let this pass. A portion of the day was wasted in debate upon a Resolution to pay Mr. Newland his per diem and mileage. I was glad to see a disposition evinced by the minority to pay him; though I am by no means satisfied that the principle is correct. I think it is mistaken justice which only tempts claimants to contest the right of seats, when there is a precedent for indemnity, whether they succeed or fail. As this question remains to be settled by the House, I shall not anticipate their decision.

House. Mr. Garland, of Virginia, had the floor to-day, on the Naval Service Bill. He spoke yesterday at length and in support of the Bill; and though he took a wide range to-day and was expected to occupy one or two days more, yet he made a sort of conclusion to his speech, and yielded the floor for to-morrow to Col. Jarvis. The appropriation Bills for this important service have been sadly wind-bound this session; and whether the trade winds of whigism will keep them in the Committee of the Whole a month longer, is more than any one can tell. I should not think it unlikely.

Senate. This body has become a little more business-like since whigism has lost the ascendancy. Mr. Clay seldom ever speaks, but listens pretty attentively. He makes Mr. Ewing do all his talking, sitting by him like a prompter, and giving him the cue whenever he is out in his part. And my worthy friend, the Logocrat, Mr. Leigh, endeavors to imitate Mr. Clay, and succeeds admirably so far as sitting still goes; but I believe he has not yet found any man humble enough to act his part for him though it might be done, as *Quince*, says, 'extempore, as it is nothing but roaring,' yet as 'gently as a sucking dove;' for indeed he is no more of a lion than '*Snug the joiner*' was.

The admission of Michigan has occupied the Senate for some days past, but this day has been spent in discussing a Land Bill reported by Mr. Walker, to secure the right of preemption to settlers in the new States and Territories and for other purposes.

Mr. Ewing was egged on to oppose it; and Mr. Clay had to come to his rescue. The Bill was supposed to interfere with Mr. C.'s Land Bill, otherwise called, the *Bribery Bill;* but Mr. Walker promptly informed him, that the Bill secured a greater dividend to the old States, than his own, as he would show him by mathematical demonstration. He made quite a long speech in reply to Mr. Clay's few objections, and quite got the laugh upon him by ringing all the changes upon the term squatters,' which Mr. C. had reproachfully cast upon the settlers. To console Mr. C. even Mr. Moore came out against him and enlisted in favor of Mr. Walker's Bill. Mr. W. has become one of the most prompt debaters in the Senate;—and showed to-day, that he would at no time be backward in encountering any of the opposition. Mr. Calhoun wanted the Bill to be sent to two committees; but Mr. Clay soon prevailed upon him to abandon such an absurdity. Several other Senators partook in the debate.

Reis Effendi.

* * *

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

Philip Eastman of North Yarmouth to be Clerk of the Courts for Cumberland County, in place of William T. Vaughan;—and Nathaniel G. Jewett to be Register of Probate for the County of Cumberland in place of Horatio Southgate.

Bethel Academy.

PURSUANT to An Act of the Legislature of the State of Maine to incorporate the BETHEL ACADEMY, approved January 27, 1836, wherein John Grover, Moses Mason, Jr. William Frye, Charles Frost, Jedediah Burbank, John Hastings, Stephen Emery, Barbour Bartlett, James Walker, Levi Whitman, George W. Chapman, Robbins Brown, Valintine Little, Timothy Carter, Phineas Frost, Timothy Hastings, and Robert A. Chapman, are appointed Trustees; and John Grover and Jedediah Burbank authorized to appoint the time and place of holding the first meeting of said Trustees:

We give notice that the Trustees of BETHEL ACADEMY will meet at Maj LEVI ABBOT'S TAVERN, in Bethel, on MONDAY the SECOND DAY of MAY next, at ELEVEN of the clock A. M.

JOHN GROVER,
JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

Bethel, April 9, 1836. 2w35

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 4.

The Senate reconsidered the vote directing the Secretary to make up the Pay Roll of the Senate to the 2d of April, and the same was then directed to make up the same to and including the 4th of April. The resolve for the payment of the members was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Alexander, came from the House and was referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Benson, it was ordered that when the Senate next adjourn it adjourn without day, and that a message be sent to the House, to request their concurrence. A message was received from the House concurring in the above proposition.

The Pay Roll of the House of Representatives came up accompanied by a Resolve, which was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

An Act to provide for the expenditures of Government was passed to be enacted.

Finally passed, Resolves, relating to the election of President and Vice President—to provide for the purchasing of Dockets for the use of the members of the Legislature—in favor of the town of Alexander—relative to appropriations for fortifications—on the Pay Rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Messrs. Clark, Benson and Fish, were joined by the Senate to the Committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the two branches have passed upon all the business before them and to notify him that if he has further communication to make, they are ready to adjourn without day.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that the Governor would forthwith communicate with the two branches, by the Secretary of State, after which he should have nothing further to communicate.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid on the table the titles of 290 Acts and 89 Resolves, which have been approved by the Governor during the present session.

Mr. Severance then arose and addressed the President as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I rise to offer a resolution, and if seconded, to lay it on the table of the Secretary of the Senate.

The business of the session having been concluded, we are about to adjourn without day.—But before we do so, it is proper that the members of this Board should tender to you their most sincere thanks for the upright and able manner in which you have performed the arduous duties devolving upon you.

We came together, I would fain believe, with a deep and abiding sense of the responsibility we assumed as the legislative agents of the people of Maine. Much important business has been before us, and in its transaction I trust we have discarded all unworthy considerations, all narrow, illiberal views, all improper bias, all blinding prejudice, all reckless passion; and have been governed in all our actions in the many laborious investigations which it has been necessary to make, by a patient temper, and a calm determination to come to right conclusions. To say that we have wisely disposed of all the subjects upon which we have passed, would be claiming an exemption from human infirmity.—But the errors we have made will doubtless be discovered by the people and corrected by our successors. We have differed on many subjects; we have labored to convince each other, and we have mutually listened, I doubt not, with our minds open to conviction. On scarcely any subject have we been perfectly united in sentiment. Such is the varied constitution of human nature, that where men think for themselves, they rarely come to precisely the same conclusions by the same process of reasoning. But our differences of opinion, I am happy to say, have been friendly. No political or personal asperities have seriously disturbed our harmony, and I flatter myself that this community of good feeling will be crowned by the adoption of one resolution in which we shall be united.

Sir, the duty we have endeavored to perform is one involving no trifling responsibility. The means of this State to become one of the first in the Union, are undoubted. It depends upon ourselves whether we take a course which shall serve to develope all our resources, and enable us to press onward in the career of prosperity and power. Let us not disappoint our destiny, nor be content with the comparative greatness of our State as a member of the confederacy, but looking further onward and upward, strive to elevate our views so as to comprehend the enviable position we occupy in the world's history, as a portion of this free Republic.

Casting a momentary glance at the past, we find the iron reign of Despotism has only been interrupted for brief periods, at long intervals, and on a few favored spots on the habitable globe. We are now, repeating the experiment of free government, which has so often failed. The eyes of the world are upon us. If we prove recreant to the high trust, we shall draw down upon our heads the maledictions of the friends of liberty throughout the wide earth, and have the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn" pointed at us in all coming time. We have succeeded for a brief half century, a mere line on the scroll of ages. Some of the veterans who achieved our liberties, yet linger among us to quicken our patriotism, and keep alive the spirit of the Revolution.

The lessons of the past admonish us that the greatest danger we have to apprehend is in the want of a proper degree of intelligence and public virtue, in the silent inroads of corruption, rather than the bold usurpations of tyranny, or the conquests of military force. Shall we not then profit by these lessons, and so diffuse intelligence among the people of this country, that they will never permit the vestal fires of Freedom to be overwhelmed by the waves of ignorance, selfishness and venality, which have hitherto swept over the earth with resistless power, prostrating every generous aspiration for civil liberty and moral grandeur.

MR. PRESIDENT,—We are all about to separate. The faces which for three months have been so familiar in this House will soon all be gone: these empty halls will then echo the solitary step of the intruder. And when we part some of us will part to meet no more forever. Time and chance must happen to us all. The grave to which we are all rapidly hastening, may thin our ranks before the snows of another winter whiten our fields, or the autumn winds scatter the forest leaves. But there is yet happiness in store for us. You who have families will eagerly return to those who are near and dear to you; and with a consciousness of having faithfully performed your duty here, you will be prepared to enjoy the sweets of domestic felicity, and to enter with cheerful alacrity upon the busy pursuits of private life.

MR. SECRETARY.—I offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be offered to the Hon. JOSIAH PIERCE, for the able, impartial, and very satisfactory manner in which he has peformed the duties of presiding officer of this Board.

This Resolve was passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate, after which Mr. Pierce addressed the Board as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I feel deeply sensible of the honor done me by the resolution you have just adopted with so much unanimity.

In the approbation of my conduct as presiding officer of this Board, so kindly and flatteringly expressed, I have received a very gratifying reward for the solicitude I have felt to deserve your favorable opinion. If the mariner or soldier feel regret at parting with those who have long been his comrades in tedious voyages or campaigns, it is natural to suppose that I too may feel pained on separating from you, with whom I have been happily associated for so many days and weeks in the anxious endeavor to advance the prosperity of our common and beloved State.

If I have been able to discharge, in a manner satisfactory to you, gentlemen, the various and often times laborious and embarrassing duties of the Chair, during our long and arduous session, the success is to be attributed more to the repeated acts of kindness, and to the liberal support I have received from you, than from any ability or merit of my own.

Addressing you as I now do, in all probability for the last time, from this place, I do indeed feel a degree of emotion which I am unable to express. I feel that I am largely your debtor—that I am under strong obligations to you all—obligations that will be recollected with pride and with pleasure. Be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for the respectful consideration you have manifested towards me—for the timely and valuable aid you have afforded me.—We this day cease to perform legislative acts, which must have an important bearing on the welfare, rights and interests of our fellow-citizens. Ceasing to be public men, may we not cease our efforts to strengthen and maintain our valuable institutions. May each one exert himself to promote the good of others, by steadily supporting the great principles of order, intelligence and morality. May that Being, who has mercifully watched over us here, continue to you and yours, His Almighty protection! guide you in the path of duty, grant you every rational enjoyment on earth, and finally admit you to the happiness of the Redeemed.

On motion of Mr. Benson, the Senate then adjourned without day.

IN THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, April 4, 1836.

Finally passed.—Resolves concerning the election of President and Vice President of the United States; providing from certain documents to be furnished for the use of the Legislature; Preamble and resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress concerning fortifications; Resolve in favor of the town of Alexander; Resolve on the pay roll of the House and Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that when that body next adjourned it would be without day—and the House concurred,

On motion of Mr. HOLMES of Alfred, *Ordered* that a Message be sent to the Governor informing him that the two Houses had passed upon the business before them, and if he had nothing further to communicate were ready to adjourn without day.

Mr. WILSON of Bingham then rose and said:—

As the time has nearly arrived when we must leave this Legislative Hall, and separate perhaps never more to meet on earth, it would not be improper to glance a thought over the transactions of the session, now about drawing to a close, and compare them with our duty to our God and our country, and the review, affords me these pleasing reflections. 1. That if we have not done all the good we wished to do, yet we have done what we could, and another is, That amidst the multifarious business that has here been discussed, the conflicting interests that have presented their claims and the difference of opinion of equally honest minds, yet a spirit of friendly feeling and personal affection has uniformly prevailed among the members of this House. This sir was owing in the first place to that superintending Providence who manages the tempest and directs the storms and controls the elements at his pleasure and can with equal readiness control the passions of mortals and imbue them with paternal affection which is the bond of good society and in no small degree no doubt to those excellent rules which have guided our deliberations, and by their proper administration by him who has filled the chair so honorably to himself and so useful to the State.

And here I cannot forbear adverting to the fact still in my recollection, that our excellent clerk informed us at the commencement of the present session that he should not again be a candidate for the office he now holds, nor of calling to my mind his valuable services at the commencement of our present Government, and during the many sessions he has officiated at the desk, and as early associations are always very enduring, I have found it peculiarly so in the present case, and I presume are equally so to very many of our citizens who have from time to time associated with him in the arduous duties of Legislation.

I have felt it suitable and confident that *yourself* and the *House* will so consider it, to make this allusion as a just tribute of respect towards that officer. With these remarks, I ask leave to lay on the Clerk's table a Resolve which I trust will be approved unanimously.

The resolve having been read and unanimously passed. The *Speaker* addressed the House as follows;

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

When I took the Chair at the Commencement of the session, I bespoke the encouragement in my behalf of your generous forbearance and countenance. You have, one and all, most kindly and cheerfully accorded it to me. In no instance, from any quarter, has there been raised perplexing or embarrassing questions of order; but on the contrary, gentlemen of great experience in parliamentary proceedings, have manifested ready disposition at all times to render to the Chair prompt and efficient aid. This kindness has deeply penetrated me. Time, I trust, will hallow, not efface it.

For the honor you have done me in the resolution just adopted, be pleased to accept my most graceful acknowledgements. Though not unconscious of my many frailties, I feel that I can truly say I have been actuated by an honest zeal to discharge the duties of my station with fidelity and impartiality. If my official conduct has commended itself to your approval, individually and collectively, it is all, and even more than I could hope. I am satisfied and happy.

You are now at the close of a long and laborious sessions, having passed upon various subjects of legislation, both local and public, of great amount and magnitude. I can truly say that more business, by at least one third, has been before this Legislature than before any other one for the last five years. The resources of our young and growing State are being rapidly developed. The spirit of adventurous enterprise is abroad in the land; it has given new impulse to all kinds of business, and it would be strange indeed if it did not pervade these halls, and call for an unusual increase of legislative action. It has been so, and therefore has the session been protracted more than usual.—But compared with the business accomplished, the session has by no means been a long one.

I do most cheerfully bear testimony to the ability, assiduity and fidelity with which you have discharged the highest trust that can be confided by the sovereign people to any body of men—that of making laws for their government and protection—and to the good bearing and good spirit one towards another that has prevailed among you. Our labors are now closed, and the time of separation has come, & though anxious all to return to our respective constituents, families and friends, in whom our highest confidence is reposed and reciprocated, yet associated closely as we have been for the last twelve weeks and laboring together like a band of brothers in a common cause, to promote the interests of the people and the honor of the State, we cannot but feel the pang which the occasion of bidding adieu to those whose good qualities have won our respect, esteem, and even warm attachment, will ever induce.

May you all, gentlemen, have a safe and welcome return to the bosoms of your families and friends. You carry with you the highest esteem and confidence of one who has received at your hands that kindness and honor that he can never fail to appreciate. If in aught he has done different at the moment than what you could have wished, he asks for the exercise of that spirit of forgiveness, which all must hope to have extended each to himself from Him who knows and judges all.

I again tender you my heartfelt thanks for all your unremitting kindnesses to me; and may health, prosperity and length of days be the happy lot of each and all.

On motion of Mr. Parris, the House then adjourned without day.

◆

From the Eastern Argus.

THE LAND BILL.

Among the Resolutions adopted by the Federal State Convention at Augusta, there is one, complaining bitterly of the administration for rejecting Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Had the bill passed and the proceeds of the public lands been distributed according to the ratio therein assumed, among the several States, the share of Maine would have been four or five hundred thousand dollars.

The manner in which the subject is brought up in the Federal Convention, for the purpose of influencing elections, discloses, of itself, the *design* of this project. It is another attempt to buy up the people with their own money. A single glance at the bill and the estimate of the respective proportions, appended to it, is enough to satisfy the most incredulous of this fact. It is one of the most bold and profligate schemes, in its design, that was ever engendered by an unholy ambition, to purchase popularity at any price. There are fatal objections to this project, apart from its obvious designs and tendency. In the first place—it is a violation of the Constitution, and in relating to a part of the public domain, of the deeds of cession, by which the property was vested in the Union. What right has the Federal Government to distribute the proceeds of this portion of the public property among the States any more than the revenue derived from imposts? Florida and Louisiana were purchased for twenty millions of dollars. Had the Government a right to distribute the purchase money before its appropriation to this object, among the States? Clearly not. Mr. Clay would himself, admit it.—He does admit it, when he objects to Mr. Calhoun's bill for disturbing the surplus revenue without a resort to the States for an amendment of the Constitution, conferring the power. Does the Federal Government by the conversion of the public revenue into land and the land again into revenue, obtain at the end of the process, a power over the public money, which Mr. Clay admits, it had not before the purchase? It would be a strange doctrine, indeed, that by so simple and easy a process, the Government can enlarge, at discretion, its power over the public treasury. Yet in this position stands a very large portion of the public domain, the proceeds of which Mr. Clay proposes to distribute among the States.

Mr. Clay seems to intimate that the clause of the constitution which authorizes Congress to make 'all rules and regulations' concerning the property of the U. States, confers the power to make the proposed distribution. The only power conferred on Congress by this clause is obvious. 'Rules and regulations' concerning the public property, are altogether subordinate, and auxiliary to the appropriating power, and do not, in any just sense, confer a particle of authority to expend the public revenue, from whatever source derived, or dispose of the other public property, but in an application to the *ends* authorized by the Constitution, among which is not a *'distribution among the States.'* Alexander Hamilton is a decisive authority with the school of politicians which Mr. Clay has now joined. His exposition of the clause in question will disclose the tendency of the doctrine, and the inconsistency of the reasoning of Mr. Clay. Mr. Hamilton says in his report on the constitutionality of a National Bank, 'the support of a government, the support of troops for the common defence, the payment of the public debt, are the true final causes for raising money. The disposition and regulation of it, when raised, are the steps by which it is applied to the *ends* for which it was raised, not the ends themselves. Hence, therefore, the money to be raised by taxes as well as any other personal property, must be supposed to come within the meaning, as they certainly do within the letter, of authority to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the U. States.' If this be a fair exposition of the clause, (and Mr. Clay is not the man to question it,) the Federal government would have as rightful an authority to distribute the revenue raised by taxes, as the proceeds of the public lands, among the States. The former, Mr. Clay denies to be within the power of Congress while the very clause he appeals to as justifying the latter, upon his own exposition, breaks down the very distinction he sets up. If one then is unconstitutional, the other is also.

'The other source from which the public domain was derived, was by cessions from the States, accompanied by restrictions and limitations as to disposition of their proceeds. Some of these cessions were made before, and others since, the adoption of the constitution. The deed of cessions by Virginia, made in 1784, contains the following condition, which explicitly designates the mode in which the proceeds are to be expended. The same condition in substance, and nearly in terms, is to be found in all the deeds of cession vesting the property of this portion of the lands in the U. States.—'All the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation or Federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona-fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.' From this provision also, Mr. Clay derives the power to distribute the proceeds of these lands among the States in the ratio of their population respectively, regarding the U. States as but a trustee, bound faithfully to apply this common fund to the use and benefit of the several States, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure. Suppose this cession by the States and its assumption by the U. S. created a trustee—what was the object of that trust? To apply the common fund for the benefit of the States according to their proportions in the general charge and expenditure. But how apply it? The trustee is the U. States,—a government formed for the common benefit of the States, and invested with certain specific powers, to promote that benefit. It was neither in the power of the ceding States to grant, nor in that of the Federal Government to accept, any new powers for the purpose of fulfilling a trust thus created. The common benefit to be promoted by the application of this fund was, then, its expenditure for ends authorized by the constitution, and by the exercise of those powers with which the Federal Government had been invested to promote that object. It is in no other way the government can execute the trust, unless we admit the strange doctrine, that the government by the consent of a single State or a few States, can be invested, in the capacity of a trustee, with powers the constitution has never conferred upon it.—The proceeds of the public domain, then,—however acquired, constitute a part of the ordinary revenue, to be expended in the only way the government of the U. States can constitutionally appropriate the public monies, for the specific objects therein mentioned; all which, are promotive of the common benefit of the States. The proceeds of the public lands going into the general Treasury relieved the States respectively, from an equal amount of taxes, raised directly or indirectly, in the proportion of their "respective charges." It is worthy of remark, however, that this latter limitation is found only in the early cessions, made during the confederation and has reference to the mode prescribed by that instrument, of levying the public burdens, and expending the public revenue. Under the confederation itself, Congress had no power to distribute its proceeds, in any ratio among the States. It was no part of the contract with the States, and the constitution since adopted, guaranteeing the faithful execution of all pre-existing contracts, does not bind or permit, the Federal Government, to expend the proceeds except in the equitable mode in which the ordinary revenue is required, by the constitution, to be expended. The only 'common benefit' known to the constitution is to be found in the exercise of the powers that instrument confers. The latter cessions, that of Georgia for instance, prescribes the general object only viz: the 'common benefit.' The proportion in which the proceeds shall be expended, is not specifically enjoined.

We have but touched upon a few points involved in the constitutionality of his measure.—There are other specific constitutional objections to the features of the bill itself, the examination of which we shall reserve for another occasion. We will barely allude to a view o the subject presented by Mr. Ewing of the Senate, in his report at the present session. Speaking of this fund as a trust, Mr. Ewing says:—

'So long as there was a public debt to be paid, this fund was well applied for the common benefit in the payment of that debt, as the debt was a common charge upon all, "according to their usual respective proportions in the public expenditures." And so long as it was necessary for the support of Government, its application to that purpose was right, for the same reason, but when this state of things has ceased, when the proceeds of the public lands are no longer necessary for either of these purposes, what is it the *duty of the trustee* to do with it, according to the letter and spirit of the deed of trust? And what were it a case between individuals, would a court of equity compel him to do? The answer is plain and obvious. He not only *might pay it*, but he would be *bound* to pay it over to those for whose benefit he held it. If it were not necessary to disburse it *for them*, he must restore it *to them*.—This, as between individuals, would be a plain case, and your committee cannot perceive how it is varied when applied between States and nations.'

Now the only equitable mode by his own showing (if the basis of his argument were *true*—as it is *not!*) would be, after the lands were liberated from the charges to which they were pledged by the deeds of cession, to re-convey them to the ceding States—a project inadmissible in the estimation of all. If the States then in the possession of this rich and vast domain, yielded this prolific source of revenue to the confederacy for certain specific purposes, and these purposes have been fulfilled, what equity is there, in distributing the fund among *all the States?* According to the advocates of this measure, the only object for which it was vested in the trustee has been answered, and the only occasion which conferred the power to use it at all, has passed. The truth, is, so long as there is a 'common benefit' to be promoted by the action of the Federal Government so long is the public domain by the deeds of cession, pledged to it, and that 'benefit' can only be constitutionally promoted except in the exercise of the powers specifically vested in the General Government, among which there is *not one* authorizing a distribution of the public revenue or other property among the States.

◆

We are glad to learn from the Augusta Age that the Board of Internal Improvements has appointed Professor Cleaveland of Bowdoin College to make a *Geological Survey* of the State. A most important service and the very best man that could be appointed to perform it.

DIED.

In this town, 29th ult. Mr. John Daniels, aged 92. He was of the first settlers, and cleared the first opening in this town, near where the Court House now stands.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Col SAMUEL MORRILL, in Dixfield, in said County on *[illegible] the second day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,* all the right in equity which WILLIAM JONES has of redeeming the Land and Buildings where Winthrop Lovejoy now lives.

ISAAC PARIS, Dep. Sheriff.

Dixfield, March 29, 1836. 3w35

STRAY OXEN.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber the 3d inst. a pair of OXEN, one brindle, the other black. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

SIMEON FURLONG, Pound-Keeper.

Greenwood, April 4th, 1836.

SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of MISS E. HAMLIN'S SCHOOL will commence on the 25th of April, at MRS. HAMLIN'S. Tuition from $2,00 to $2,00 per quarter.

Paris, March 25th, 1836

A MODERN SAMPSON.

A correspondent of the Keeseville (N. H.) Herald gives an account of Joseph Call, recently deceased; who according to the Editor, 'undoubtedly possessed more bodily strength than any man since the days of Sampson.' We extract the following instances of his wonderful prowers.—

As he grew older, his natural joviality of disposition led him to frequent whimsical displays of his physical superiority. At one time he would lift a barrel of cider to his lips, and after having satisfied his own thirst from the bung-hole, would gravely offer to pass it round the company. At another, stealing silently behind a teamsters' wagon, he would seize hold of the wheel, and suddenly bringing the team to a halt would quietly remark, 'A breathing spell to your nags, neighbour!'

At one period of his life, when a teamster himself, he used frequently to find his immense strength of great service; for whenever his team would happen to get set in a mud hole, he would crawl under his wagon, and placing his broad shoulders against the bottom, would raise the wagon, load and all, gradually up, until his horses were able to drag it forth without difficulty.

A celebrated wrestler from Albany having heard of Joe's reputation, once made him a visit for the express purpose, as he declared, 'of giving him a touch of the fancy!' Joe with his usual modesty, disclaimed all knowledge of the exercise, but upon the stranger's pressing him, finally consented 'to take hold.' Accordingly they grappled; the stranger throwing himself into the most scientific position, whilst Joe, pretending utter ignorance of all rule, assumed the most careless and exposed attitudes. They had scarcely got fairly hold, when the stranger, placing his foot on Joe's toe, attempted with a sudden yerk to throw him by what is called the 'toe-lock.' But Joe anticipating his movement, quietly permitted him to assume the necessary position, and then as he stood for a moment balancing on Joe's toe, gravely raised him into the air, and danced him about as a mother would her child.

On one occasion, Joe happening to spend a night at St. Johns, as he sat in the bar-room of the Hotel where he stopped, the conversation turned upon wrestling. Joe being an entire stranger to the company collected, sat listening to the conversation, without participating but little in it. At length one individual, after relating several wonderful feats which he had accomplished, finally wound up by roundly asserting that he had thrown Joe Call! Joe as might readily be supposed, was not a little surprised at this assertion from an entire stranger, and in that spirit of fun which always prompted him, exclaimed, 'Why! you'd *swallow* a common man! I should like to take hold of you myself if you would promise not to hurt me.' The braggadocio instantly accepted the proposition, and they took hold. Joe with scarcely an effort, raised him from the floor, and held him out at arm's length, said to him, 'there, *wrestle!*' The astonished wrestler could only cry, 'Who—who—the devil are you?' 'The man you threw; Joe Call, at your service, sir!'

* * *

Maple Sugar.—The Maple Sugar season is now upon us, and during the sunny days and freezing nights which we have towards the end of March, and the beginning of April, the farmer, and the "farmer's boy," may be seen in the maple lots, with all their apparatus, buckets, spouts, kettles, &c. for manufacturing this valuable and delicious article. In time it will be found in the Boston market, vieing in richness and whiteness with this best loaf sugar. Those who would have their sugar perfectly white, and free from that dark color which much of it wears, have only to look well to their kettles, buckets, tubs, &c. before they receive the sap, as the coloring matter which darkens the sugar is all derived from them—as much as that which gives brandy its red appearance is derived from the pipes, barrels, &c. which contain it. A writer in the Woodstock Courier suggests that before the sap is put into kettles, a little lime should be put in, say a tea spoon-full to a couple of barrels—in order to neutralize the vegetable ascid which it contains. It should be stirred up and then allowed to settle to prevent the acid from decomposing the iron, which gives the sugar its black appearance, and causes it to color the tea. The kettles should also while warm, receive a thin coat of white-wash, and when dry, the sap put in and kept boiling till it is 'sugared off.' By a little attention of this kind, maple sugar may be made whiter than the best in the market and bring a high price to the producer.—*Claremont N. H. Eagle.*

* * *

The Portland Courier announces the death of Maj. Jack Downing. His funeral was the largest that ever took place in Downingville—all were mourners, but the company dispensed with *weeds*, it being to early in the season for any sort of green vegetables. His funeral service was performed by Elder Pennyroyal of the Morman connexion, who took for his text that celebrated passage in the Book of Jasher—'he lifted up his voice like a loon: lo! like a loon he lifted it up!' [Augusta Banner.]

* * *

Matrimony.

When a young tradesman in Holland or Germany goes a courting, the first question the young woman asks is, 'Are you able to pay the charges?' That is to say, in English, are you able to keep a wife when you have got her?—What a world of misery it would prevent, if the young women of all countries would stick to the wisdom of that question! 'Marriage is not made of mushroom, but of good round cakes,' is one of the pithy sayings by which our ancestors conveyed the same rule of prudence.'

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE
OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their *genius.*—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him *successfully* and *profitably along* with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three *will* be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven *will* be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city *will* be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number *will* contain—and the general interest it *will* afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All* orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
American Monthly Magazine:

COMPRISING
The New England Magazine, American Monthly Magazine, American Monthly Review, and the United States' Magazine.

ON the first of January, 1836, will be issued Vol. 1, No. 1, of *The American Monthly Magazine*, edited by PARK BENJAMIN and CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.

This Magazine will contain Original Papers, Reviews of the latest works, Literary Intelligence, and notices of Science and the Arts. No exertions will be spared to render the work truly *American*, and in all respects worthy the patronage of the American public. Assuming the cause of no political party, it will present free discussions and essays on topics of national importance.—Awarding to the institutions of other countries their just praise, it will maintain the peculiar excellency of those principles which are the glory of *American* citizens.—Without further preamble we leave the Journal to speak for itself.

The "*American Monthly Magazine*," is no mere experiment, no novel undertaking. To form it are combined Periodicals, which have already attained a high reputation and great popular regard.

First. THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Five volumes of this highly esteemed Monthly have been published. It was established in July in the year 1831, by J. T. & E. Buckingham, and conducted by them with judgment and ability for more than three years. It was then transferred into other hands, and has since been under the editorial charge of Park Benjamin, Esq. During its publication, two other journals of a similar character were merged in it—namely, *The American Monthly Review* and *The United States' Magazine.* The former acquired celebrity, both in England and our own country for its capital reviews and notices of native works. It was established and edited for years by Professor Willard of Havard University. Not meeting with that success which was due to the talent engaged in its support, it was connected with The New England Magazine.—The United States' Magazine was projected by Park Benjamin, and Epes Sargent, Jun., Esqs., and promised fairly to succeed, when it was thought best to combine it also with the New England.

Second. THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The American Monthly Magazine was commenced without a single subscriber, on the first of March 1833. It was issued under the editorial supervision of H. W. Herbert, Esq. and A. D. Paterson, A. M; and notwithstanding the retirement of Professor Paterson, after the completion of the second volume, the work continued so steadily to increase in reputation and resources under the able editorship of Mr. Herbert, as to warrant a large addition to the number of its pages upon commencing a new series in March, 1835. At that time Mr. C. F. Hoffman became the principal editor of the American Monthly, which, during the last year, has had a large accession of readers and correspondents; and while, from the very first, it has never put forth the name of a contributor, as a lure to either writer or reader, or solicited literary or moneyed patronage in any way whatsoever, except by its contents, many of the ablest minds in the country have made it their medium of communicating with the public, and kept its prosperity continually upon the increase.

It has been deemed advisable to unite these two periodicals *under one general title*—both to increase their value to subscribers and to afford a more liberal support to the work. The name of "American Monthly" was chosen and retained, because it was the most general, belonged to two of the journals herein comprised, and must be more popular than one which was sectional to all those who love "our whole country" better than any particular part. The only difference to present subscribers, besides the alteration of the title to those of the New England, will consist in the increase of the number of the pages and the greater variety and superior character of the articles. It will appear in Boston and New York on the same day, and be supported equally by the talent of both places. It will be conducted by the same editors as are at present engaged on the separate journals. The experience of these gentlemen, the publishers consider a sufficient earnest of success, apart from the incessant exertions which will be used by themselves to render "THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE" a truly national work, deserving national support.

The American Monthly Magazine will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Boston and New York, at Five Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the third number, or in advance.—Each No. will contain, in the avarage, ninety-six pages. Persons wishing to act as agents will receive a liberal allowance.

All communications for the editors to be addressed to the care of either of either of the publishers—any thing relating to the business department of the work also to be addressed to either of the publishers, with postage paid.

E. R. BROADERS,
147 Washington-st. Boston.
GEO. DEARBORN,
38 Gold-st. New-York.
Publishers.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris *lately* occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as *general* an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.
South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

ALEXANDER'S
MODERN
ACTING DRAMA,

NEW SERIES,

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every **Play or Farce** is to be *accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving*—making in the course of the year nearly **52 Embellishments**—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized **Steel Engraving**, containing the likenesses of **Six distinguished Actors & Actresses.** Every persons who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞*The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.*

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the **Modern Acting Drama** is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the **Gentleman's Vade Mecum** will be furnished with both works for five dolars.

***Any person collecting four subscribers to the **Gentleman's Vade Mecum** or the **Modern Acting Drama,** and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the **Novelist's Magazine,** in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

***A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, **Filled on both sides with Humorous and costly Engravings,** will be published every quarter as a supplement to the **Salmagundi.** It will be furnished *gratuitously* to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, *in advance,* without further solicitation.

Another New Feature.

The repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum* to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work, called the *Modern Acting Drama,* which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a re-publication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the Vade Mecum, to substitute the *Popular Novels* of the old English writers, such as Smollett, Fielding, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. beginning with the *Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, and his friend John Adams.* No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, ost one dollar additional to the subscription price of the Vade Mecum. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Vade Mecum, and afford to those attached to dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed efforts will be made to render the other departments of the Vade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest Sporting Intelligence, and all information relative to the Affairs of the Turf.—Engravings of celebrated Winning Horses will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful Military Uniforms in use among the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A Review of the Prevailing Gentlemen's Fashions will be regularly published every quarter.—An Epitome of passing Events, and notices of the prominent Dramatic attractions will as heretofore continue to form a conspicuous and entertaining portion of this journal. Besides which a considerable space will be allowed for Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Statistics, Agriculture, Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c.; and a re-publication of the most popular English and American Sporting and National Songs—set to Music.

The GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronise the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

***New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the Modern Acting Drama for one year—or instead of the latter they may have the Salmagundi, and News of the day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

***A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the Vade Mecum for one year—or two copies of the Modern Acting Dram—or three copies of the Salmagundi, for the same period.

Address CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

HUTCHINS'
NEW
COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR
CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Appearel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3tis—ifeopust9

CHEAP CASH STORE.
JOHN J. PERRY.
Oxford, (Craigie's Mills,)

HAVING some months since taken the Store and purchased the entire stock of Goods of the late firm of A G FOSTER & Co, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock of Goods, he has just received a rich and valuable assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, & WEST INDIA GOODS; HOLLOW AND HARD WARE, AND CROCKERY; together with a complete assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, and a variety of other articles too numerous to be particularized, all of which he now offers for sale as *CHEAP for Cash as can be purchased elsewhere in the country.*

J. J. P. would most respectfully invite his friends and purchasers generally, to call and examine for themselves, and he will guarantee that so far as the *quality* or the *price* of Goods are concerned, there shall be "NO MISTAKE."

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of LUMBER and PRODUCE, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

February 10th, 1836. 6wis28

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

Collector's Notice, Hiram.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Hiram for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, viz.—

Names of Proprietors.	No. of each lot if known.	No. of Division or disposition of range if known.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County and town tax for 1834.	Deficiency of Highway tax for 1833.
				$	$	$
James Osgood,	unk.	unk.	529	858	7,23	
Simeon Pease,	"	"	167	321		5,40

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at the Store of Barker & Hamblen, in said Hiram, at twelve of the clock at noon, on the thirtieth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. 3 32

Dated at said Hiram the 14th day of March, A. D. 1836.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Collector.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 18.re

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf14

For Sale or to Let,

A convenient dwelling-house, and out buildings, in Norway-Village, now occupied by the subscriber. Terms favorable.

W. E. GOODENOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. tf 29

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Adaline, has left my bed and board without justifiable cause and refuses to live with me, and has taken away with her my two children,—This is to forbid all persons from harboring her and them at my expense, as I shall not pay for her or their support at any other place than their home with me, nor discharge any debt they may contract.

THOMAS AUSTIN.
Oxford, March 8, 1836. 3 31

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH
CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC
Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the fœtor arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and toothache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggist pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*
For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

To the honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their regular Session next to be holden at Paris in said County on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent, that in their opinion the road as now travelled from Farmington to Paris, through Jay and Canton is exceedingly hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and that the public travel from West to East may be greatly facilitated, and with that view they pray your honors to view, and if practicable to locate and establish a public Highway, commencing at the County road leading from Jay Meeting-House to Wilton in the most practicable place; thence in a South-westerly direction to the road leading from said Meeting-House to Canton—thence in the most practicable route to Abather Austin's in Canton; thence to the location of the Canton Point Bridge; thence across the Androscoggin River, and thence in the best route to Hayford's Mills in Canton.

Also commencing near Wm. Frenches in Canton, thence easterly to said new location, and that you may discontinue such parts of the old road as may become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment and opening of the aforesaid routes. And as in duty bound will ever pray,

CORNELIUS HOLLAND & others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Ebenezer Humphrey, in Jay, on Wednesday the fourth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton and Jay, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE additional in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers.

RESOLVED, that the two upper Indian Townships in the County of Penobscot, be and the same are hereby appropriated to satisfy the claims for services in the Revolutionary War, under a Resolve passed March 17, 1835, subject, however, to the reservation for public uses and the pine timber which has been sold by the State. And the Surveyor General is hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be surveyed into lots of two hundred acres each, which lots shall be distributed by the Land Agent to persons entitled to land under said Resolve to whom certificates have not been granted. And such distribution shall be made by draft in such manner as the Governor and Council may direct

In the House of Representatives,
March 15, 1836.
Read and passed.
JONA. CILLEY, *Speaker.*
In Senate, March 15, 1836.
Read and passed.
JOSIAH PIERCE, *President.*
March 16, 1836.—Approved
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, AUGUSTA,
March 26, 1836.

IN virtue of the provisions of the Resolve of the 17th of March, 1835, and the foregoing Resolve additional thereto, certificates will be immediately issued to those whose claims have been filed and admitted, and applications under said Resolves will be received and examined as heretofore. 4w31

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE additional to a Resolve, passed March seventeenth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled, "Resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and the widows of the deceased officers & soldiers."

Resolved, That there be paid from the Treasury of this State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Massachusetts line of the Revolutionary Army who enlisted to serve for the term of three years or for during the war, and was honorably discharged; and to each widow of such officer and soldier, and to each widow of such of said officers and soldiers as may hereafter decease before establishing a claim to the benefits of this Resolve, the sum of Fifty Dollars. Provided, however, that in all cases such officers, soldiers, and widows shall in all other respects come within the provisions of the Resolve to which this is additional; and Provided also, that the provision of this Resolve shall not extend to those who have received land, or may hereafter establish their claim to land, under the provision of said Resolve.

Resolved, that a "Resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers," passed February 16, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives,
March 23, 1836.
Read and passed.
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.
In Senate, March 24, 1836.
Read and passed.
JOSIAH PIERCE, President.
March 24, 1836.—Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, AUGUSTA,
March 26, 1836.

APPLICANTS for the benefit of the foregoing Resolve, will be required to make declarations, under oath, setting forth the ground of their several claims, and if upon examination their claims are entitled to the benefits of said Resolve, will be forthwith issued.

JNO HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.

The Publishers of the Kennebec Journal, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Saco Democrat, Skowhegan Sentinel, Peoples' Press, Eastern Democrat, The Radical, Belfast Republican, and Lowell Patriot, will please insert the foregoing Resolves and notices, in their several papers for one month. 4w31

NOTICE.

LEFT at the STAGE HOUSE, in Paris, a bundle of HAIR CAPS, which appear to have been sent by MARTIN BATES & SON, Boston, to the order of S. HORNE, Maine. The owner may have them by paying freight and for this Advertisement.

Feb. 1836. 28

DR. DEXTER'S
Vegetable Restorative Elixer.

AN excellent article. For sale by
S CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, viz: One dated the 25th of December, 1835, for $100,—the other dated March 5, 1836, for $25,—each payable to John Haskell, Jr being the only notes against the subscriber payable to said Haskell. Said notes were given to the said John Haskell, Jr. for his labor, and he being a minor, his father has forbidden payment being made to any one but himself.

LEVI BROWN.
Waterford, April 1, 1836. 3w31

FISK & HINKLEY'S
Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,
Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

MONEY!!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber whose Accounts are of six months standing, will much oblige by settling the same immediately.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., April 1, 1836.

HARRIET H. CARTER, Thomas G. Cleaves, Josiah Cole, Mary B Dean, Ebenezer Drake, Aaron Fuller, John Gray, Hiram Hubbard, Arabella Holmes, E. Austin Holmes, James Lebaron, James Longley 3, Horatio Russ, Selectmen of Madrid, Pliny Smith, Benjamin Stevens, Charles Thompson, William Warren, Bezaleel White, Isaiah Willis.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

☞*NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account are request to settle and pay the same immediately.—If they prefer settling with him they had better call soon, as his demands may be left with an Attorney for collection.

TIMOTHY FORD.
Portland, April 5, 1835. tf 34

NEW ENGLAND
PECTORAL SYRUP
AND
COUGH PILLS,

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31